

THE LABOUR ORGANISER

No. 106

APRIL, 1930.

Price 4d.

THE SECRETARY'S PAGE

HELP AND HINTS IN SEASON.

As we go to press we are pleased to hear that the Labour Party Scheme for Study and Examination is now in readiness, and it is hoped to circulate a prospectus shortly after Easter in order to make a start by 8th May.

It is good news to note that the Labour Year Book for 1930 is now in the press. With 500 pages for 5/- (or 3/6 paper) this publication is a worthwhile investment for every party worker.

Mr. C. L. Gibbons, of Edinburgh, who contributed the recent interesting article on Chairmanship at Election Meetings, is the tutor organiser of the Edinburgh District of the N.C.L.C.

An extremely effective little booklet was issued by our friends of the Welwyn Garden City Labour Party at the recent Urban District Council Elections. As a telling piece of election literature this 16pp. little production was streets ahead (should we say "roads" here?) of the ordinary election leaflet. We have a dozen copies by us for first applicants. The Hon. Sec. is Councillor Geo. S. Lindgren, of 10 Attmore Close, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

Now that the "Daily Herald" campaign is over and the counterfoils are finding their way through local secretaries to the Divisional secretaries many officers are finding a considerable addition to their ordinary clerical work. Yet it is necessary that all this filling-in and collecting of forms should be accomplished, and we hope that Local Parties are considering the question of some help for their secretary in this matter, and at least the provision of a rubber stamp where there are numbers of forms to be handled. It was extremely pleasing to us a few days ago to see bundles of over two thousand four hundred forms in the hands of the Divisional Secretary of the Bassetlaw

Division, Mr. J. S. Bryan, and all these counterfoils had been completed and docketed. We believe that some Divisional Secretaries are a long way behind in this work, but it will be necessary that it shall be completed in order that Parties shall secure the money that will be due to them. In most constituencies we have noted that the total of new readers far exceeds the present number of individual members. Last month we reminded our readers of the great opportunity for expansion which this circumstance suggests.

The registration period is looming ahead, and it seems very hard to kill the mistaken notion that registration is now largely automatic and that there is therefore nothing to be done in the matter by Local Parties. In every election since 1918 polling day has produced its full crop of persons willing to vote, but improperly left off the register. And it cannot be said that any improvement in this matter is apparent in later years. Notwithstanding the fact that householders will be supplied with forms and that an army of official canvassers will be employed, the practical certainty exists that when the new lists are compiled a very considerable body of persons in every constituency entitled to vote will be left unenrolled. The Labour Party is calling attention in a circular to this matter and has rightly pointed out that our opponents will not leave this matter to chance, but they will perform the customary registration work which includes in many cases a special registration canvass.

A coloured leaflet has been prepared by the Party for door to door distribution, and the leaflet sets forth the existing franchises and tells the voter what to do. The leaflet has a space in which the Local Secretary's name may be stamped.

It is a mistake to suppose registration work can be accomplished by one man. The best work is done by the

Party co-operating as a whole to see that its supporters are all enrolled; this means activities by every ward and polling district committee. Some Divisional Secretaries ease their consciences by sending out the local parts of registers to the various localities, trusting to luck, or a circular, that the work will somehow be done. It is far better for the central Executive to ensure that meetings of the local components are definitely called to consider registration. It should be the duty of the local committees to examine the register carefully to ensure that every known supporter is enrolled for the votes for which he or she is qualified, *i.e.*, Parliamentary or Local Government. Missing house numbers should be enquired after, but it is particularly among the young folk that claims are to be found. Notwithstanding this local work it should also be the responsibility of some central officer to see that all individual members are enrolled, and if not to make suitable enquiry why, the enquiry of course being made through the Local Committee. What we have indicated does not touch of course upon the more skilled examination and comparison with the old register which a full-time agent would make. We have given advice in this issue in order that our readers might take time by the forelock and be ready for what is needed during the coming months.

Evidence is accumulating of a growing dissatisfaction with the slowness of progress in righting the unsatisfactory condition of the Magisterial bench in practically all parts of the country. How slow the progress is may be judged from the fact that in our hands this week was a circular issued in 1916 calling a conference of Labour organisations in a certain county to consider this subject. Two months ago we attended a Conference in the same county and the same old subject was still under discussion, and the reports showed a totally unsatisfactory state of affairs. In spite of all the ventilation this matter has received, and of the sympathy and help extended by the Head Office of the Party, we are convinced that in most county areas at any rate, the position is hardly any better than it was ten years ago, though there has been an appreciable increase in the number of Labour magistrates in most urban areas. The progress, however, is by no means fast enough, and the tyranny of county benches is a thing

hardly understood by many of those who only draw their experience from the towns. Even in such cities as Birmingham where Labour holds half the Parliamentary representation its position both on the Advisory Committee and the Bench of Magistrates is out of all proportion to the representation of political opponents.

Labour Parties desirous of remedying the condition of affairs in their own areas should of course first turn their attention to the composition of the Advisory Committees, for we understand the Lord Chancellor is not disposed to upset the existing order and to appoint Magistrates except upon the recommendation of the Advisory Committees. In many areas Labour has no advisory representatives, but there seems to be an earnest desire in the Lord Chancellor's office to remedy this, though we fail to see on what grounds can be defended the ideal of the equal representation of Parties. In proportion to their political strength the Liberals are over represented to an enormous degree on many Benches and an Advisory Committee composed as stated simply means the perpetuation of a two-to-one chance against Labour's selections or against a Labour majority on any Bench. We are inclined to think that the sooner Labour goes all out for the abolition of Bumble the better it will be for the administration of justice in this country; if, however, we are to continue to suffer an unpaid magistracy then it is time Labour had a turn with a majority on some Benches. Present progress won't give us even fair representation in fifty years.

The National Conference of Labour Women is to take place in the Kingsway Hall, London, on June 3rd, 4th and 5th and a number of interesting reports are down for discussion. The basis of representation to the Conference is:—Women's Sections for Labour Parties; two delegates each, or two delegates representing the Local Party where no Women's Section exists; Women's Ward Sections, separately represented on their Local Parties: one delegate each.

Very keen interest is usually evinced at these Conferences and we trust that where Women's Sections find it necessary to apply to their Local Parties for assistance in sending delegates every facility will be afforded for this purpose.

The Labour Party Research Department

WHAT IT IS AND DOES.

By P. FRIEDMAN (*Research Assistant*).

The Labour Party Research Department was formed in April, 1926, when it was decided to separate what had formerly been the Joint Research Department of the Labour Party and Trades Union Congress. In view of the confusion which sometimes arises it is perhaps as well to make clear that there are now two Departments in existence, the Labour Party Research Department, run by Mr. G. Grant McKenzie, and the Trades Union Congress Research Department. Broadly speaking, the T.U.C. Department deals with industrial and the L.P. Department with political matters but, at least in its published information, the Labour Party is bound to cover a certain amount of industrial ground and there is much border-line work.

There is no special affiliation fee payable to the Labour Party Research Department as such for the services it gives. It is a part of the Labour Party headquarters organisation and affiliated bodies are therefore entitled to consult it (in moderation!), as they would any other Department, with no charge other than the net cost for search fees at Somerset House or other special outlay, if this is necessary.

The work of the Department falls, broadly, into three parts.

It has attached to it many Advisory Committees on special subjects, such as Agriculture, Education, Finance and Commerce, and Local Government. These Committees, which include in their personnel of voluntary workers, some of the best experts in the Labour movement, prepare detailed reports on their particular subjects for the consideration of the Labour Party Executive Committee and for general information and guidance in the determination of policy. All the clerical work for these Committees is done in the Department and when it is realised that last year over sixty reports were prepared, not to mention the arrangements for the actual meetings, some idea of the volume of the work may be gathered.

Then there is the preparation of material for publication in the monthly "Labour Bulletin," which is prepared and edited by the Department. It contains, in addition to the regular features, such as Statistics and Company

news, many special articles on a wide range of subjects, excerpts from Government Reports, quotations from speeches, etc. It has recently been enlarged from sixteen to twenty-four pages, without increasing the already modest price (3d.) largely in order that adequate space might be given to the Labour Government's Record. In addition to this, special publications, such as the Labour Speakers' Handbook, which was issued at the 1929 General Election, are prepared when need arises.

Lastly, but certainly not least, there is the supply of information to affiliated societies and individuals. Very often, it is a case of helping them to help themselves. Any one who has had much to do with this sort of work knows that half, if not more than half of the job consists in knowing where to find the material needed. It happens, not infrequently, that an enquiry is made: "Where can I find, so-and-so," and the facts are all set out in one or other of the Party publications. Everything, however, cannot be covered in this way, and the Department is always willing to answer enquiries subject to the limitations of time and matter. In other words, it has only a small staff of Research Workers (consisting of Mr. G. Grant McKenzie, Miss Selby and the present writer) and if the facts required do not exist or are obtainable only at a totally disproportionate cost in time and labour, the enquirer may have to be content with half a loaf. As far as is humanly possible, however, every effort is made to see that those who hunger for knowledge are not turned empty away. The range covered in this endeavour is pretty wide. "Where can I get a pamphlet on Rationalisation giving the pros and cons?" "What does the new Pensions Act mean?" "Is direct labour cheaper than contract?" "Can an Urban District Council buy out allotment holders if it wants the land for building? If so, under what Act?" "Is there a nursery school in Hampstead?" "What is the maternal mortality rate?" "How many Labour M.P.s were there in 1906?" These are a few of the simpler queries with which the Department has to deal.

In addition to the above, certain special jobs arise from time to time.

At the present moment, for example, Mr. McKenzie is working hard, in conjunction with the Organization Department, in arranging a series of twenty-four Local Government Conferences all over the country. It is hoped that these will stimulate interest in local politics and a desire for increased knowledge—which the Department will have to help satisfy.

These, in brief, constitute the activities of the Department. Their usefulness, or otherwise, must be left to others to judge.

QUALIFICATION FOR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS.

Home Office Circular.

The position of candidates at the recent Rural District Council Elections who resided outside the area of the District Council and yet within the Poor Law Union gave rise to considerable doubt in certain quarters in view of the fact that Poor Law Unions as such were abolished by the Local Government Act of last year.

As will be seen from the following Home Office Circular no alteration in qualifications had taken place which affected the nominations in this year's Spring Elections. As from 1st April, however, certain amendments of the law came into force and the qualifications of a Rural District Councillor are now virtually the same as for an Urban District Councillor. The circular which was dated 24th March, 1930, reads as follows:—

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State to remind you that the adaptations made by the Local Government Act, 1929 (10th Schedule, para. 22) in the provisions of the Poor Law Act, 1927, with respect to the qualification, etc., of guardians, as applied to rural district councillors, come into operation on the 1st April, 1930. (The Poor Law Act, 1930, which received the Royal Assent on the 19th instant does not affect this matter.)

The effect of those adaptations is that a person in order to be qualified to be elected or to be a rural district councillor must—

- (1) Be registered as a local government elector of the Rural District, or
- (2) Have during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election resided in the Rural District, or

- (3) Be the owner of property held by freehold, leasehold or any other tenure within the Rural District.

The Act also provides (paragraph 2 (2) of Part I. of the 9th Schedule) that the qualification of any person elected or nominated for election as rural district councillor before the 1st April, 1930, shall not, during the term of office for which he was so elected or nominated, be affected; and, as the nominations at the ordinary elections of rural district councillors this year occurred before that date, the qualifications of councillors elected at those elections remain as hitherto.

In the case, however, of any election at which candidates are to be nominated on or after the 1st April the qualifications for the office of rural district councillor will be as set out above. It is desirable, therefore, that in the copies supplied by the Returning Officer to electors of the Form of Nomination Paper prescribed by the Rural District Councillors Election Order, 1898, as modified by the Local Elections (Alteration of Rules) Order, 1925, the Instruction numbered (5) of the Instructions for filling up the Nomination Paper should be amended as follows:—

- (5) If the candidate is registered as a local government elector of the Rural District in respect of some Parish within the District, insert in Column 5 "Local Government Elector of Parish of". If the candidate has, during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election resided in the Rural District, insert in Column 5 "Residence." If the candidate is the owner of property held by freehold, leasehold or any other tenure within the Rural District, insert in Column 5 "Ownership of Property." If the candidate has more than one of these qualifications, it will be sufficient to insert in Column 5 one of his or her qualifications, but more may be inserted.

The Secretary of State directs that you will arrange for alteration of copies of the Form accordingly, or, if at an election you will not act as Returning Officer, that you will notify the person appointed as such that the alteration must be made.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
MALCOLM DELEVINGNE.

YOUR PRINTING

will be dealt with
efficiently at the
Printing Works of

THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LIMITED

Send your next order to
your nearest C.W.S. Works.
The C.W.S. Works are
capable of dealing with all
kinds of printed matter for
THE LABOUR PARTY,
LOCAL LABOUR PARTIES
TRADE UNIONS, CO-OP-
ERATIVE & FRIENDLY
SOCIETIES, CLUBS, Etc.

Write to

C.W.S. PRINTING WORKS

HAMILTON ROAD, LONGSIGHT	-	MANCHESTER
GREG STREET, SOUTH REDDISH	-	STOCKPORT
WARRINGTON	-	LANCASHIRE
CRANBOURNE STREET	-	LEICESTER
PELAW	-	COUNTY DURHAM



THE LABOUR PARTY
LEAGUE OF YOUTH

YOUTH!

This Month's Article :

CO-OPERATION and EFFICIENCY

By W. ARTHUR PEACOCK

When the last meeting of the Advisory Committee of the League of Youth met there was still further evidence of the constant and steady progress which this youngest phase of Party activity is pursuing.

Details were agreed upon for a literary competition to be held four times a year for the purpose of encouraging study and literary effort among the members. Full details concerning this will appear in an early issue of the Bulletin, and members are urged to look out for this. They should not worry about grammar and style when submitting their essays for while both these are important we are desirous of finding out what members are thinking rather than whether they are capable of fine writing. There are to be prizes for the best essays and the national committee hope that there will be many entrants.

Yet another announcement made at the meeting, which will please everyone, is that a leaflet has been drawn up setting forth an appeal to young men and women to join the Labour Party. At the annual conference members urged that there was need for more literature appealing to youth. This leaflet was drawn up by two members of the League who sent it into the Press department with this happy result. Members should always realise the value of sending their suggestions and ideas to the committee. The competition, for instance, is the outcome of a proposal put forward by the Dulwich branch. The poster advertising the League, which has also been prepared, was suggested by the London Advisory

Committee. There must be many more things that the National Advisory Committee can do for the branches. Let those who have any proposals send them in to the Secretary. He wants them.

* * *

One friend who has written me concerning a recent article that I wrote in these columns expresses the view that there is not yet sufficient co-operation between the League's branches and the local organisation. I do not know whether this is the case. I expect it varies according to constituencies. But in any case it is very essential that there be the closest co-operation, and I am only too anxious that everybody concerned should realise the status that the League now possesses.

In the first place the important point which must not be lost sight of is, that the League is not an outside body, but an integral part of the Labour Party machinery. It has not a policy and programme of its own for the reason that as a section of the Labour Party it accepts the policy laid down by the annual conferences of the latter. Its ranks are open to everyone between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five. Those members who are over sixteen are members of the Labour Party. They can attend all of its meetings and engage in all branches of its work. They can serve on any of its committees, stand as candidates and hold any office.

Sometimes young people say to me "That sounds all very well on paper but it does not work out very well in practice. Local parties do not want us for

office, they want us only for the donkey work." Again, I do not know whether this opinion is an isolated one, or whether it is general, but in any case it is very deplorable if it is true. The League of Youth is a section of the Party organised for the purpose of bringing young people into the ranks of the Party and encouraging their interest in Labour politics. It should receive the full support of the local machinery and should be regarded as part of a local party and not as an outside attachment. It is not an affiliated society. It is an integral section.

I hope all this is perfectly clear. I know I have said it before in these columns but I reiterate the point because there does seem to be some confusion on the topic. I daresay blame may be apportioned to both sides. Rules, however, must not be "hood-winked." The real position must be accepted.

Now it seems that it is often upon little matters that there is least co-operation. A League of Youth arranges a dance for a certain night and having booked the hall, and advertised, finds that the Party has a public meeting on the same evening. There is only one result. Both functions are failures. Sometimes the Party arranges a function and finds the League of Youth has already a fixture for the same date.

It should not be difficult to avoid this sort of thing. The League of Youth has two representatives on the local committee besides any member who may be present in an individual capacity. It should be their business to keep the Party in touch with the League activities. The Party has two representatives on the League committee and the latter while being only fraternal delegates should not refrain from keeping the young people in touch with the activities of the Party.

Then again every secretary sends out a circular at least each month giving information about Party business and activities. The League would avoid much duplication if it ensured that reference was made to its gatherings in this circular.

By such co-operation we would hear less about Parties who do not know what their League of Youth is doing, and we would meet less frequently, Leagues of Youth who are out of touch with the work of the Party. Our aim must be to develop constituency organisation to the highest possible standard of efficiency. Co-operation between all sections will achieve this.

LABOUR AGENTS

*you need a
Gestetner*



to issue emergency literature
swiftly and secretly—

to produce illustrated Hand
Bills—to print Local News-
papers—to reduce expenses

Ask for details of our

Hire Purchase Terms

A. Gestetner LTD
DEPARTMENT "L"

37 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4

Telephone : HOLBORN 0142

(6 lines)

LOCAL LABOUR PARTY NOTES.

The extract from the "London News" printed in another part of this issue gives some interesting facts concerning the progress of the Deptford Labour Party and of the South Poplar Labour Party. Already we understand the Deptford Labour Party has made a total of new members for 1930 amounting to two hundred and ninety-seven, and there is every hope therefore that by the end of the year the increase will touch the thousand mark. The membership contributions in this Division for January, February and March total just over one hundred pounds, which is a record for the first quarter of the year. This is not due to payments of annual subscriptions, because as a fact very few annual contributions are paid until the October quarter. We are interested to learn also that the Deptford Labour Party secured two thousand and seventy-one registered readers in the "Daily Herald" campaign.

The Thornbury Division is an altogether different type of Division. A considerable proportion of the electorate is to be found in the growing neighbourhoods on the outskirts of Bristol, but the Division stretches away for a matter of twenty to twenty-five miles, embracing a great agricultural area. It is therefore particularly commendable that the individual membership now totals one thousand, three hundred and sixty-nine. Prior to the General Election the membership was three hundred and ten. There is therefore, *an increase of one thousand and fifty-nine members* in rather less than twelve months. The agent is Mr. George Craddock, of 17a High Street, Kingswood, Bristol, to whom we tender our congratulations.

The annual report of the Hendon Division Labour Party contains the interesting table seen below, from which

it is seen that steady and continuous progress is being made, and this in a Division where Labour is yet a long way from victory.

The Executive Committee's report contains the following interesting and significant paragraph which might be taken to heart with advantage in many other areas:—

"Individual Membership Cards have now been issued by the National Executive, without which no one can be a member of the Party. The National Executive have charged 3d. each, in advance, for the cards, this amount including the annual affiliation fee payable by the Divisional Party to the National body for the individual member. The cards have been issued to all our groups without charge, and should now be in the hands of the members.

"As we have been in the habit of paying our fees to the National Executive at the end of the year, and are now having to do in advance, we have paid £23 18s. 3d. during the past few weeks, and would impress upon all our groups the importance of working the system of periodical collections of subscriptions so admirably catered for on the new cards, and the need of the prompt remission of the Divisional Party's quota.

"As evidence of the value of our new system of frequent periodical collection of subs., as against the annual sub., members are referred to the phenomenal jump in the individual members' subs. as between 1927 and 1928-29."

The progress of Labour at Southampton has previously been commented upon in the "Labour Organiser." It is interesting to note that the income from penny per week membership contributions amounted last year to £179 16s. 6d., which was *an increase of £126 16s. 6d. over the collections for 1928*. Of these contributions £33 3s. 2d. was refunded to the wards.

Year	No. of Ind. Members	Ind. Members Fees Received	Aff. Fees from Organisations		Fees Paid to Nat. Party re Indiv. Members	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1924 ...	301	£ 31 5 6	18	7 3	1	10 0
1925 ...	540	34 17 6	25	9 3	9	0 0 double fee.
1926 ...	550	29 13 2	11	19 1	4	11 8
1927 ...	550	23 15 6	29	0 4	4	11 8
1928 ...	680	62 12 2	14	18 6	5	13 4
1929 ...	1038	65 13 4	17	0 10	8	13 0
1930 ...	—	—	—	—	23	18 3 (to date)

At this rate of increase we may expect Southampton in a few years' time to be almost wholly financed by members' contributions—the end to which every well-directed party is moving.

The membership of the Derby Labour Party now exceeds two thousand and the annual report contains a mass of information indicative of Labour's power and influence in Local Government affairs. As becomes a Borough with a Labour majority, the Derby Labour Party are the owners of fine premises in the centre of the town, which are used solely for Labour and Trades Union affairs and social activities connected therewith. The purchase price of this building was no less than £3,500, and few parties are in the position of being able to successfully carry on in such palatial surroundings without conversion into a club. We note that, apart from collecting boxes, appeal books, and the donations to central funds from wards and Women's Sections, that *individuals* contributed last year £145 os. 2d. to the General Fund, and £179 17s. 3d. to the Election Fund. Incidentally we notice that the income from a Co-operative share number was £37 16s. 10d.

We have been interested in a perusal of the report of the Preston Trades and Labour Council in view of the changed Parliamentary circumstances in the Lancashire town. It is not surprising to find (no doubt partly as a result of Labour's increased prestige) that the Party increased its strength on the Town Council. There are now twenty-two Labour representatives (four Aldermen, eighteen Councillors) against the opposition combined strength of twenty-six (eight Aldermen, eighteen Councillors), and we trust that as a result of this year's November elections Preston will enter the ranks of those towns with a Labour majority. The Preston Labour Party was one of those which raised its full quota of £200 for the Bid for Power Fund, and £100 of this was remitted to the National Labour Party. We note that the stamp collection scheme last year realised £143. 8s., which, however, was a drop on the previous year's figure due to the falling away of voluntary collectors. Preston also acquitted itself recently in the "Daily Herald" campaign. The accounts of this party are among the

growing number whose annual turnover reaches four figures.

The South Derbyshire Labour Party is one which for several years has given consistent attention to building up its local organisation and to placing same on a sound financial footing. The result is seen in its annual report, where a long list of Local Labour Parties is given whose contributions through the collecting scheme reach a total of £150 8s. 11d. How this intensive work ultimately affects the Party's progress can be no more effectively illustrated than in the following table which gives the Labour vote at the past five elections. We are able also to add our personal testimony to the fact that South Derbyshire is a Division which never misses an opportunity for propaganda. Since the election there have been several speaking campaigns and over thirty public meetings have been held.

Election	Labour Vote
1918	7,923
1922	10,201
1923	10,919
1924	15,033
1930	25,101

Advertise Coming Events!

Pencil Publicity Pays

with special imprints
for Bazaars, Election
and Branch Funds.

List free. Sample 2d.

Birkbeck Pencils, Keswick

APPRECIATION.

"I herewith enclose Postal Order for 4/6, one year's subscription for the 'Labour Organiser.'

"I have found it most useful and interesting, and trust that it may have a larger circulation than ever during 1930."

* * *

"May I, in forwarding my subscription of 4/6 say how helpful I find the 'Labour Organiser.' When one is a voluntary organiser doing Party work after a full day for the boss the value of the tips from those of long service in Party work is more than one realises."

A PROGRAMME OF ELECTORAL REFORM

By THE EDITOR (*Article III.*).

Election Expenditure.

Compulsory publicity for Party funds is a well-established part of Labour's programme. No proposals, however, have been put forward as far as we know as to how to bring this reform into operation.

Obviously the desired end could only be obtained by the registration of every political Party or organisation expending money in the furtherance of political objects. What would then be required would be a detailed statement of income and expenditure. Presumably subscribers would require to be named if the object of the reform is to be achieved. This, of course, would be impracticable unless the names of donors below a fixed substantial figure were exempted. It would appear also that a "form of return" would be required so that expenditure could be accounted for under allotted heads, and in practice much would depend upon the manner in which this form of return was drafted. Although Labour supporters usually think of this reform in its application to the central funds of opponents in our opinion publicity could not stop there without the possibility of great evasions.

Assimilation Again.

Assimilation of the corrupt and illegal practices in Parliamentary and Local Government elections is necessary, and we see no occasion for a number of minor differences which exist. We have already commented on the desirability of assimilation in many other matters.

Election Expenses.

The return of election expenses in all classes of elections is most desirable, for the absence of a return in certain Local Government elections has led to abuses. At the same time we would not carry assimilation so far as to require the elaboration of a Parliamentary election return in a Local Government Election. No form of return is at present prescribed for a Municipal or County Council election, though a return must be made. We think a simple form is required.

Already in Parliamentary elections all election expenses must be paid through the election agent. It is de-

sirable that the same principle should be extended to Local Government elections and all the expenses should be paid through a named agent if there be one, or through the candidate.

In Parliamentary, Municipal and County Council elections limits are laid down as to the expenditure any candidate may incur. A limit should also be placed on expenditure in other Local Government elections.

The existing limits of expenditure are far too high for the real necessities, and candidates are frequently forced to spend more than is desirable owing to one or other of the candidates forcing the pace. A further *de capita* reduction is called for.

Reduction of Expenditure.

The objections that may be urged to the reductions just mentioned are to be answered by enumerating several amendments to the existing corrupt and illegal practices which would have the effect of reducing expenditure.

In the first place the number of paid officers who may be employed at an election is altogether excessive. We make bold to say that no Labour election agent has ever yet reached the limit of this scale, though the returns of our opponents show that it is sometimes reached. There is grave suspicion that the present scale leaves room for payment to a large number of persons for other purposes than legitimate services rendered.

A reduction in the candidate's personal expenses at Parliamentary elections is an easily defensible change. At present there is no limit, though sums in excess of £100 must be paid through the election agent. The sum of £50 should be amply sufficient to meet the legitimate personal expenses of any candidate.

An expensive item at some elections is billposting, and there is hardly an item of permitted expenditure so ill-defensible from the point of public policy. Posters by their very nature are appeals to impulse or passion, and ninety per cent. of election posters fall into these categories. The ordinary poster advertiser makes his appeal in the same way. His aim is to catch the eye and create an impulse. Posters are not primarily intended to appeal to

reason. On these grounds a case can be made out for the total prohibition of billposting as a part of the conduct and management of an election. The saving would be tremendous and the public loss nil. An exemption might be made for the billposting of a candidate's election address.

On the other hand there is certain expenditure at the present time of doubtful legality which might be made legal.

The payment of bill distributors (now colourably employed as messengers) ought to be made legal.

The purchase of Party favours which are intended for re-sale ought also to be made legal. The present prohibitions aim at the abuses of the hustings. But in spite of their stringency they have not succeeded in killing the enthusiasm of those who desire to display the colours of their favourite. No law which is openly and flagrantly disregarded is a good law and in the respect we have named stringency has gone too far and we see no harm in legalising an innocent proceeding which in spite of the law is still most common.

Conveyance to the Poll.

Various views have been expressed regarding the use of cars at election times. We are bang against the suggestion that Returning Officers should be placed in charge of all lent cars in order that they may be used for invalids. In the first place it is doubtful if cars would be lent for this purpose, and in the second place it is clear that an intolerable onus would be placed on returning officers. There is the third point as to who is to judge the fitness of any person to walk to the poll. It would need a Solomon indeed to solve the many problems that would arise.

We favour the entire prohibition of the use of cars for the conveyance of voters to or from the poll except at a voter's personal expense.

Incidentally we are of opinion that the use of cars on the present scale already offends against the Corrupt Practices Act. But in framing any fresh legislation it would be as well for the legislator to look ahead and to make the illegality of conveyance cover such possible enterprises as the use of aeroplanes, air taxis and the like.

Relaying and Broadcasting.

In this and other matters science has moved ahead of the existing law.

In the conditions prevailing to-day, you require a printing service which relieves you of worrying detail.

The Reader Printing Co. Ltd. will do for you as they did for many Labour agents and secretaries at the last General Election, "take the job off your hands."

Why not consult them about that "Bazaar Programme" now?

**THE READER
PRINTING Co. Ltd.**

Sanvey Gate
Leicester

and

Stock Exchange Buildings
Great Charles Street
Birmingham

At the recent General Election we had the evil of the relaying of speeches at great cost not borne we believe by local candidates. This evil might be met by a provision that where the relaying of speeches is resorted to the full cost of such services must be jointly borne by the candidates to whose constituencies the services are connected, and no person other than the candidates or their election agents should be permitted to make use of any relaying facilities, either from within or without their constituencies.

Broadcasting too has brought about new evils. It might be said that with the B.B.C. monopoly the chances of abuse are limited, but experimenters still broadcast, and even assuming a B.B.C. arrangement affording equal opportunities to the Political Parties there is nothing at present to prevent men who would be listened to from broadcasting from a foreign station at the cost of only a few hours' air ride.

No candidate and no other person for the purposes of influencing the election of any candidate, or candidates, should therefore be permitted to broadcast or to utilise any facility for broadcasting except under regulations designed to secure for each Party an equal opportunity.

Treating and Licensed Premises.

The corrupt practice of treating is a very difficult one to bring home to the offender on account of the necessity of proving a corrupt motive in any treating that takes place. It is notorious that in many places free beer is obtainable at certain public houses round and about an election. A strengthening of the law is badly needed, and there should be a presumption of corrupt intent where the practice named is indulged in. The punishment for treating would, of course, follow. The loss of the license ought also to follow automatically on any conviction of a licensed holder for this offence.

The question of closing licensed premises on polling day has received support in the Labour Party. We are wholly in favour of this proposal, though we do not favour the promulgation of a public holiday on polling day. The latter proposal could only result in the institution of tremendous counter attractions to the poll, such as football or cricket matches, motor tours, special cinema and theatre shows, etc., etc. It is really not too

much to ask the nation once in three years to give up its mind to the serious business of choosing a Government.

An extension of the closing of public houses to Local Government elections would we fear be impracticable and be open particularly in the case of casual elections to the objections normally urged with less force against local option.

At present licensed premises may be used for the purpose of meetings in Parliamentary elections but not in Local Government Elections, and an exemption is made regarding the use of licensed political clubs either as Committee Rooms or for meetings in a Parliamentary Election. We think that if clubs may not be used in Municipal Elections there is even less cause for their being used in Parliamentary Elections, and therefore urge the abolition of this exemption. The permission to use licensed premises for meetings in Parliamentary elections is also nowadays altogether unnecessary in view of the later legislation permitting the free use of schoolrooms. Therefore the prohibition that extends to Local Government Elections should also be extended to Parliamentary elections.

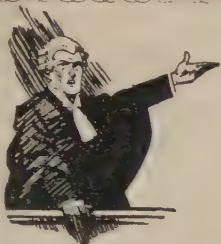
(To be continued.)

SOLVE



BY PUBLISHING A
MONTHLY NEWS SHEET

Enquiries Solicited by Specialists
J. S. REYNOLDS & CO., LTD.,
Labour Printers, RIPLEY, Derbys.



LAW AND PRACTICE



The "Rights" of Free Speech.

Possibly as an indication of the season two or three correspondents have written us lately concerning what most of them call the "rights of free speech"—meaning in their cases we think the right to hold public open-air meetings. It is an ever recurrent question and our correspondents' letters bear evidence of the heat this subject always engenders among those denied what they regard as proper facilities, if not "rights."

As to the "right of free speech," to quote a famous aphorism, "there ain't no such thing." And there never was. All history bears evidence to this truth, yet in spite of it one supposes that the list of martyrs in its cause will continue to swell as the ages roll along. Quite frankly we do not believe in the right of free speech, and no sensible citizen does either. If a man were free to say whatever his lips chose to utter we are afraid the peace of the realm would be sadly disturbed. Words lead to blows, and if there is any savour in law at all it is needed to restrict those who would utter that which is untrue and dangerous in the social state.

No man to-day is free to utter that which is treasonous, seditious, indecent, blasphemous or slanderous. He may say that which is untrue outside those limits, but he may not even say that which is true within those limits. Nor must he say that which is true if it offends against the Official Secrets Acts. Repetition of something someone else has said before is no defence, and the war made us familiar with what limitations could be imposed on speech even if it only meant the mere repetition of the most innocent little-rattle.

The rights of public meeting and not of free speech is really the subject with which, we think, our correspondents

are mostly concerned. The Communist, of course, still kicks against the pricks in his objections to the law as it stands; sometimes probably not without reason. The Labour man offends more often, not in what he says, but in the place in which he chooses to say it. When he offends it is mostly because of a dispute concerning the right to hold outdoor meetings at a particular place.

Now there is no law nor custom which confers a general right to use the King's highway for the purpose of addressing a crowd. Nor is there a common law usage to confer the same right. There may be other public places whereon, either by dedication or immemorial custom, a right of public meeting exists. But even these rights will not be superior to an Act of Parliament; and Local Acts are passed from time to time which incidentally confer upon the local authority concerned power to close or otherwise use the space originally existing.

There seems little doubt that the places where rights of public assembly exist are dwindling in number, though that is not perhaps astonishing as population spreads, housing requirements grow, and traffic increases.

Increasing powers have been conferred on the police in comparatively recent years to restrict and direct traffic. And even open spaces immemorably used for public assembly, may, by the legitimate order of the police, be monopolised through traffic direction for parking places and so forth. Altogether it would seem that in a growingly complex state of society obstinate resistance to restrictions made necessary by altered circumstances is not to be admired. Our own opinion is that effort is better put into securing legitimate use of parks and recreation grounds and the

usage of streets under reasonable regulations.

Which brings us to the point that at present the use of streets or roads for public meetings is entirely illegitimate. We hold that if the open spaces and squares are becoming less and less, possibly now is the time to bargain for and secure, not the right, but the permission to use other places and streets under reasonable police rules.

The law as regards meetings in the streets was well laid down by the late Law Lord Dunedin. "There is no such thing as a right in the public to hold meetings as such in the streets. Streets are for passage, and passage is paramount to everything else. It is quite clear that citizens may meet in the streets and may stop to speak to each other. The whole thing is a question of degree."

Our advice to friends in towns where there is a tendency on the part of the police to interfere with past meeting places is to endeavour to negotiate rather than obstruct. Obstruction and defiance may prove a good advertisement for the individual concerned but it is a costly one and not very profitable in the long run. If the police are themselves obstructive and obstinate that is another matter. But there is something to be gained by negotiation, and that is the security that a meeting held under proper recognition is capable of proper re-arrangement and pre-advertisement and the conveners possess a presumptive right to orderliness and police protection.

TWO FLOURISHING LOCAL LABOUR PARTIES.

(Extracted from "The London News.")

An increase of 1,140 individual members during the nine months ended December 31st is disclosed by the Annual Report of the South Poplar Divisional Labour Party. The total individual membership on December 31st was 2,752, after clearing the books of members who had ceased to pay contributions. Members' contributions amount to £127 11s. 10d., more than for the same period last year.

We heartily agree with the report when it gives credit to the Wards and collectors for this happy state of affairs. This achievement of South Poplar proves once again that a large individual membership with adequate funds for carrying on our work is possible even in areas where a large section of the population lives on the poverty line.

The activities of the Poplar Party are many and varied. Nine Ward Committees meet monthly. The Women's Section meets weekly, and it has been addressed by seventeen speakers in addition to paying a number of visits to places of interest.

Special interest is taken in the children of the constituency, nearly 2,000 being given a summer outing and 1,100 from twenty-nine different schools taking part in May Day sports.

A branch of the League of Youth and a Juvenile Section are flourishing parts of the organisation.

We are especially interested to learn that each member of the party receives a copy of *The London News* every month, the number of copies being distributed at present being 2,385.

When a Local Labour Party can carry forward a balance of £280 at the end of the year, after transferring £150 to a General Deposit Account and £100 to a Fighting Fund Account, it can safely be assumed that that Party is reaping the reward of hard work and efficient service.

Such is the case with Deptford Labour Party, whose 1929 Annual Report and Accounts have just reached us.

The individual membership of the Party for 1929 was 2,210, which was an increase of 490 on the previous year. The income from individual members was £304 os. 5d.

A Christmas Draw realised a profit of £73 5s. 10d.; just on £100 was made from a Christmas Fair; trade union affiliations amounted to £34 3s. 5d.; and the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society contributed £212 19s. as affiliation fees and special subscriptions.

Deptford Labour Party is not above appreciating that money can be well spent outside its own borders, and the accounts show substantial General Election grants to the National Labour Party and the London Labour Party, besides grants made in respect of Parliamentary by-elections.

We are pleased to see that the Party has extended its office accommodation and improved its office equipment, and we note its claim to have "one of the best-equipped Divisional Labour Party Offices in London."

We heartily congratulate Mr. Frank Organ and the Deptford Labour Party on their success, and for having published so excellent a report in so attractive a form.



QUESTIONS ANSWERED HERE

Canvass the New Readers.

Question. In reference to your paragraph in last month's "Labour Organiser" regarding the "Daily Herald" I find our members are a bit doubtful concerning the wisdom of canvassing the new readers for membership. Some of them say that it would be like going to people for too much, and that lots of them could not afford to buy the paper and also pay a penny per week membership fee. Several of our members think that if we wait till the Autumn we should get more members out of these people and that having taken a Labour paper for several months they would then be more ready to join up with us. I should be glad of your advice on the matter and I hope you can put our members right. I may add that I am not in agreement with this view.

Answer. We are glad our correspondent disapproves of the rather oblique view taken by some of his members. We should imagine that Dilly-Dally is at the back of some of this opinion. Our own view is that there is no time like the present for this job. It is a case of striking the iron while it is hot. A little thought will bring home the fact that some of the new readers are certain to become indifferent to their promise. A man is not easily weaned from his old paper and the features in it with which he had become familiar, not to mention the fact that other papers are out to get back the readers they have lost. By visiting the new readers again about this time there is a possibility of finding out any leakages of this kind and a friendly word or possibly a needed explanation will bring the new reader, if he has strayed away, back to the fold. This means avoiding a possible loss to the Party in the payments that are to be made to it later on.

In the majority of cases, however, a visit now will find the new readers

well satisfied and well disposed to take a further step by becoming members of the Party. It is absurd to suggest that the person who buys a penny a day newspaper cannot afford the odd penny at the end of the week for membership. In the overwhelming majority of cases the person does actually take some other paper which he could well do without.

Regarding Dilly-Dally who is the enemy of many schemes for good organisation; after all he is only the pessimist in disguise. Some people are *afraid* to ask for a membership fee. What they need is a little more of the audacity and spirit which in some places is resulting in membership paying two, three and even six times as much.

Objection to 1d. per Week.

Question. I am having a lot of difficulty with our Executive in persuading them to drop shilling and sixpenny membership. Our Chairman says that this penny per week business is only a stunt, and it won't catch on. He argues that people will give if they want to, and that we shall never persuade the British working man to pay his pennies to a political organisation like the Labour Party and the "Labour Organiser" want us to do.

I am fed up with this sort of talk. What would you advise me to do?

Answer. In the first place read the reply to the question just answered. In the next place please sack that Chairman or get him sacked when the possibility presents itself. A pessimist at the head is as bad as canker at the core.

If we could believe that the Chairman's views expressed any considerable body of opinion within the Party we might be disposed to devote some

further considerable space to replying to the objections, and then sending out a spate of free copies of the "Labour Organiser"! Whoever knows anything of the habits of the British working classes knows that through a matter of three or four generations the habit of making weekly payments has become one of the most firmly established of all its customs. Witness the great weekly Insurance Companies and Societies, the Friendly Societies, Trades Unions, Clothing Clubs, Holiday Clubs and the like, apart altogether from the weekly payments of rent. The new membership scheme is in fact only a belated adaptation of the method of financing our Party to the habits of the people whom we desire to organise—and who already approve of us.

There are reasons, however, why this scheme has not been adopted in British politics before. So long as either wealthy persons, wealthy organisations or wealthy Trades Unions found the resources for politics there was little occasion for it, but with the cost, at any rate in the Labour Party, falling more and more upon local supporters, and with the extension of the Franchise to include practically every adult, demand and opportunity come along together. The embryo of this movement came along a dozen years ago or more, when not only our Party, but in places, our opponents, began to secure democratic political memberships at annual contributions of one shilling and upwards. We say unhesitatingly that that plan has failed in British politics, because of the lack of continuous contact, but the weekly contribution is proving tremendously successful wherever it is tried in earnest, and it is yielding far bigger aggregates than the cheaper (and less democratic) annual subscription.

Registration Dates.

Question. A correspondent again asks us if we will give him some information concerning the proper dates for making claims to be placed on the register of electors, and he asks when the new register will come into force.

Answer. This matter was fully dealt with on page 31 of our February issue and we regret that we cannot find space for an extended answer here. The Labour Party also has just issued a circular on this question which should be in the hands of every secretary.

The new register will come into force on the 15th October, but Local Parties by applying pressure to their Registration Officer may secure copies at an earlier date, and an instruction was issued a year or two ago that supplies might be sent to political Parties from the printers. This should be asked for.

Tobacco Sales at Party Office.

Question. A correspondent enquires whether the sale of tobacco at the Party office will disentitle their candidates to use the rooms as meeting places or as Committee Rooms in Local Government or Parliamentary elections. He also asks what is their position regarding a license if the tobacco is only supplied to members of the Party—also whether tobacco could be supplied after the closing hours for shops.

Answer. The fact that any premises are licensed for the sale of tobacco does not bring the same within any prohibition which would prevent the use of the premises at election times whether in Parliamentary or Local Government Elections. The prohibitions referred to relate solely to the sale of food or drink.

We are of the opinion that a license for the sale of tobacco must be taken out in the ordinary way, and no tobacco must be sold after the hours for closing shops. Party members must not be supplied after closing hours unless automatic machines are installed. We know nothing about the conditions on which such machines are hired, but we believe Messrs. Carreras, Ltd., would be prepared to consider lending a machine. Two machines were put in by them recently at a certain Local Party office.

A Duplicator Tip.

A correspondent tells us that he desires to send out duplicated circulars on ordinary headed notepaper, but he finds that his printer charges fairly heavily for printed duplicated paper. He asks our advice.

Our correspondent is evidently unaware of the fact that Messrs. Gestetner, Ltd., will supply a stencil in the style in which his letter heads are ordinarily printed, and he ought therefore to be able to reproduce his letter headings himself. A number of our correspondents regularly use these headings both for duplicated and ordinary correspondence.

A Meetings Problem.

Question. In a few weeks time we have got — (a leading Speaker) in our Division and we have booked the Central Hall which holds nearly two thousand people. Mr. — has however offered to do another meeting in one of the wards, either the night before or the night after the big meeting, and I should like your advice as to which is the best date to accept.

Answer. It is not easy to answer this query without an intimate knowledge of local circumstances including the nature of the ward selected for the second meeting; the kind of hall available and the distance from the larger hall. Presumably, however, the local meeting will be a small one.

The speaker named is at this moment a great draw, but we presume a considerable responsibility will have been undertaken in respect to the larger meeting, and it seems to us that all efforts should be concentrated on first making this a success. People will flock from considerable distances to hear the speaker and the result of holding the smaller meeting first might well be that that would be crowded out and the circumstances militate against the larger affair.

SIMPLE LAY-OUT FOR BEGINNERS.

By WILFRED B. HARGREAVES
(Labour Agent, Wrekin).

In my work as secretary of the Wrekin Divisional Party it often falls to my lot to see the printer. Some printers, like most of us, are full of inertia, and prefer the easy style of printing. Some of them, too, use type that ought to have been scrapped long ago.

It is not always easy or practicable to lose two or three days in the post, simply to get in touch with the nearest modern printer. Alternatively it is not necessary that we become "lay-out men" in order to teach the printer. Nor need we spend more money in achieving a neat, attractive job, than in turning out an "easy," slipshod one.

A firm hold of a few simple principles, a little insistence with the average printer, a little more care in preparing our matter for him, and neat, attractive printing may be had at the same cost as "easy," anyhow, kind of printing.

Just a few simple principles—that's all. The first one is this. Black ink

on white paper can give three effects at one printing operation—black, grey and white. A heading in bold, heavy type, the body-matter in light, small type, so

The Labour Organiser

ought to be read by every Labour helper. It is full of good things. It sparkles victory. It delivers the goods. No, it's not dear; 4d. a month, post paid, from your secretary.

Why not get it now?

There you see the black, grey and white effect. [Hold the page an arm's length away.—Ed., "LO."]

A heading should have some bearing on the subject matter which it heads. It should epitomise the whole contents of the message as far as possible. It should be bold and dark, and it is best for a beginner to make it symmetrical. Put it in the middle of the top portion of the sheet, as far as is practicable, so—



The same principle applies to sub-headings. A glance at the adverts in the "Daily Herald," and a brief study of the "type only" ones, will soon put you on the right track.

Do not allow your printer to use umpteen sizes of type. Three sizes are enough for a small leaflet, and four are plenty for a large one. Don't allow "ornament." The best ornament is a spacious border of white.

There are still plenty of Labour helpers who use every half-inch of available space on a leaflet. A leaflet like that repels people.

Paragraph your leaflet, and if the matter is heavy, divide into vertical

The scheme commenced in February, and for the first month we had 776 members. At the end of March, the membership had more than doubled, reaching 1,661, and by next month we hope to reach 2,000. We have already paid to Head Office for membership cards £21 10s. od., and we have received in pennies for the past two months no less than £54. I mention this, hoping that it will be an incentive to other constituencies to put their membership on a sound financial basis.

We also issue a monthly circular to every member, telling them of the progress of the scheme, and the general activities of the Party. This tends to create an interest amongst members, and the scheme generally is beneficial from an organisation point of view.

We were encouraged to try this scheme because of the articles that have appeared from time to time in the "L.O." on this matter.

FIRST CIRCULAR.

Comrades!

We have entered 1930 with Labour controlling the government of the country, which entails new and greater responsibilities both nationally and locally if Labour is to maintain the position so hardly won against the unlimited wealth of the other Parties. To meet these growing demands the National Party have prepared a new constitution which has been accepted by the Carlisle Labour Party.

In future Individual Membership contributions will be 1d. per week, instead of 1/- per annum for men and women respectively.

We appeal to all old members to rejoin the Party and to all supporters to join on the new basis and loyally support this new scheme. Collectors will be appointed who will call upon members weekly, monthly, or quarterly as desired.

If all who vote Labour in Carlisle would support this scheme all our financial worries would soon be over and we could soon have a beautiful hall of our own, in addition to increasing our activities in other ways. 12,779 persons voted Labour at the last Election and if each one contributed 1d. per week, our income per annum from membership contributions would be £2,768 15s. 8d., therefore you will immediately realise the tremendous possibilities in this scheme.

At the bottom of this circular you will find a detachable slip where all who are willing to support this scheme are

asked to sign. A collector will call for same within a few days. The pennies of the workers, freely subscribed can defeat the vast resources of the Tory and Liberal Parties.

Thanking you for your hearty support and co-operation.

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE MIDDLETON, M.P.

J. HENDERSON, President.

A. C. POWELL, Agent.

The SECRETARY,

Carlisle Labour Party.

I am willing to join the Labour Party and shall be glad to contribute 1d. per week individual membership contribution.

Name

Address

There are also other persons in this house willing to join the Labour Party.

SECOND CIRCULAR.

Comrades!

We take this opportunity of thanking you for joining the Carlisle Labour Party on the new financial basis.

You will be pleased to know that the "Penny-a Week" scheme is a great success in the Wards which are already operating it. The following is the result of membership up to the end of February in the various Wards:—

Currock ..	244
St. Cuthbert's ..	149
Greystone ..	129
Newtown ..	120
Caldewgate ..	75
Stanwix ..	30
Aglionby ..	25
St. Nicholas ..	4

Total ... 776

Currock heads the list, St. Cuthbert's second.

Who will lead next month?

Please keep this circular by you and watch the progress of the scheme month by month as it is our intention to issue a monthly circular informing you of the progress of the Party from time to time.

You can greatly assist us by persuading your friends to join the Party and give the names to the Collectors when he or she calls.

We enter 1930 with great hopes for the future and with your assistance we shall be able to build up a greater membership than ever before.

Thanking you for your co-operation.

Yours fraternally.

THIRD CIRCULAR.

2nd April, 1930.

TO ALL MEMBERS.

We again tender thanks to all those friends of the Labour Movement who have joined the Carlisle Labour Party.

It will give great encouragement and pleasure to you to know that the membership of the Party is progressing magnificently. The following figures of subscribing members indicates the progress achieved during the last month:—

Members on 28th February.

Currock Ward	244
St. Cuthbert's	149
Greystone	129
Newtown	126
Caldewgate	75
Stanwix	30
Aglionby	25
St. Nicholas	4
Denton Holme and Crown Street	—
Rickergate	—
Young Labour League	—

Total ... 776

Members on 31st March.

Currock Ward	267
St. Cuthberts	192
Greystone	275
Newtown	231
Caldewgate	116
Stanwix	68
Aglionby	31
St. Nicholas	191
Denton Holme and Crown Street	232
Rickergate	32
Young Labour League	26

Total 1,661

It will be seen that the membership has more than doubled in the past month. *Greystone* now goes to the head of the table, with *Currock* running it a close second, and *Newtown* not far behind. *Denton Holme* also shows a satisfactory position.

The progress is very satisfactory, and we confidently appeal to all our members to *maintain their membership* throughout the year, and thus place Labour politically in an unassailable position when next an election takes place.

It is realised that all subscribing members of the Party are entitled to know how their funds are used. It has, therefore been decided that any mem-

ber, whose subscriptions are paid to date, may examine the books and Balance Sheet of the Party on showing their membership card at the Office.

We would like to point out to all our members that in addition to paying their subscriptions, they are cordially invited to attend their Ward meetings and take an active interest in the affairs of the Party.

Your personal interest is quite as valuable to the Labour Movement as your pennies.

If you have any friends of Labour sympathy who are not yet members, would you kindly give their names to the collectors when they call and thus help to create a really magnificent Labour Organisation in Carlisle?

Again thanking you for your valuable help and co-operation.

Yours fraternally.

Let the BLACKFRIARS PRESS help you!

We can help you. Give us the chance to prove to you that for good printing, at reasonable prices and with quick despatch, Labour can hold its own in trade as well as in politics. Send us your enquiries.

THE

BLACKFRIARS PRESS Ltd.

SMITH-DORRIEN ROAD,
LEICESTER

Phone 27164. W. W. Borrett, Manager

PRE-PAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED. — Books on elections, registration; also political and social questions.—HILLS, Greyfriars, Kingsdown, Deal.